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scriptions to the *Année Psychologique* costs for foreign countries 15 francs, and may be addressed to M. Binet, at the Sorbonne, Paris. μ.

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL INDEX, No. 2. A Bibliography of the Literature of Psychology and Cognate Subjects for 1895. Compiled by *Livingston Farrand*, Columbia College, and *Howard C. Warren*, Princeton University. New York and London: Macmillan & Co. Price, 75 cents.

PRINCETON CONTRIBUTIONS TO PSYCHOLOGY. Reprinted from the *Psychological Review*. Edited by *J. Mark Baldwin*. Princeton: The University Press. January, 1896. Pages, 49. Price, 50 cents.

The number of titles of the various books, pamphlets, articles, and utterances connected in any way with the subject of psychology for the year 1895, amounts, according to this issue of *The Psychological Index*, to 1394. This number agrees with that given in the bibliographical table of the *Année Psychologique* of MM. Beaunis and Binet. The two lists appear in fact to be identical, and were no doubt compiled in concert. It was certainly a deserving task, and that issued by the *Psychological Review* is in excellent typographical form.

The second brochure listed above is No. 3 of the *Princeton Contributions to Psychology*, being a reprint from the *Psychological Review*. It contains three articles: I. "The Perception of two Points not the Space-Threshold," by Guy Tawney; II. "The Origin of a Thing and its Nature," by J. Mark Baldwin; III. "Something More About the 'Prospective Reference' of Mind," by W. M. Urban. The *Contributions* are to appear semi-annually.

In the same group we may mention a paper on *Association* (56 pp.), by Mary Whiton Calkins, which appears as a monograph supplement to *The Psychological Review*. μ.

STUDIES FROM THE YALE PSYCHOLOGICAL LABORATORY. Edited by *Edward W. Scripture, Ph. D*. Vol. III. New Haven, Conn.: Yale University. 1895. Pages, 109. Price, \$1.00.

The *Studies* for 1895 open with a long article on "Measurements of Illusions and Hallucinations in Normal Life," by C. E. Seashore. This is followed by some "Studies of Fatigue" by John M. Moore, and by "Some Experiments on the Reaction-Time of a Dog" by Edward M. Weyer. It closes with a description of "Some New Apparatus" by E. W. Scripture. ρμ.

AN EXAMINATION OF WEISMANNISM. By *George John Romanes, F. R. S.* Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Co. 1896. Pages, 221. Price, 35 cents.

This is one of the latest additions to the Religion of Science Library. It is printed upon the same paper as the cloth edition and also contains a fine photogravure portrait of Weismann as its frontispiece. Romanes's *Examination of Weismannism* was to have formed part of his work *Darwin, and After Darwin*, but



as his criticism grew under his hands he determined to publish his *Examination* separately. He has considered only the theories which Weismann has reared upon the fundamental postulate of the non-inheritance of acquired characters having reserved for Part II. of his *Darwin, and After Darwin*, which has since appeared, the question of the validity of that postulate itself. The glossary of technical terms is a helpful addition to the work. ω.

STUDIES IN THE PSYCHOLOGY OF RELIGIOUS PHENOMENA: The Religious Motive, Conversion, Facts, and Doctrines. By *James H. Leuba*, Fellow in Psychology at Clark University. Worcester, Mass. 1896. Pages, 76.

Consonantly with the practical trend of modern research, which has also affected psychology, Mr. Leuba proposes here to take up the manifestations of religious life which have hitherto been ignored. He says: "If religion has any reality, it must perforce express itself in psychic and physiological phenomena. The work of a true Science of Religion, as we understand it, is to find out what these subjective manifestations are, and then to treat them as it would any other "psychic fact." His method has been the presentation of extracts from well-known religious documents, in the light of which he analyses such states of mind and body as conversion, surrender, justification, faith, etc. The present pamphlet, which is mainly concerned with psychic facts, is to be followed by a concluding essay which will be chiefly theoretical and speculative, and will point out the possible physiological correlates of the phenomena here considered. μ.

ENDOKANNIBALISMUS. By *Dr. Rudolf S. Steinmetz*. Wien: Anthropologische Gesellschaft. 1896. Pages, 60.

This brochure is an extract from the Proceedings of the Anthropological Society of Vienna and will be interesting to ethnologists who are occupied with the study of anthropology. By endocannibalism is understood the practice of eating members of one's own race as distinguished from members of another. The study of cannibalism generally suffers from the drawback that there are few ethnologists who are personally desirous of investigating the facts. Long sojourns among anthropophagi are attended with dangers which few are willing to risk.

DIE DENKSCHÖPFUNG UMGEBENDER WELT AUS KOSMOGONISCHEN VORSTELLUNGEN IN CULTUR UND UNCULTUR. By *A. Bastian*. Berlin: Ferd. Dümmler. 1896.

Dr. Bastian's works follow one another in rapid succession and in undiminishing bulk, so that we have constant occasion to wonder at the inexhaustible resources of his erudition and world-wide experience. The present book is a comparative survey of the cosmogonic conceptions of civilised and uncivilised people. The discussion embraces almost every possible aspect of the world's thought on creation, and on everything relating to creation: it would be impossible to suggest a subject in this connexion that has not been broached. As we have had occasion to remark



before of Dr. Bastian's other works, this book, too, is in absolute want of an analytical index. Several plates and tables are appended. μ.

DIE LEHRE VON DEN SPEZIFISCHEN SINNESENERGIEN. By *Dr. Rudolf Weinmann*.

Hamburg and Leipsic : Leopold Voss. 1895. Pages, 96. Price, M. 2.50.

WIRKLICHKEITSSTANDPUNKT. Eine erkenntnistheoretische Skizze. By *Dr. Rudolf*

*Weinmann*. Hamburg and Leipsic : Leopold Voss. 1896. Pages, 37. Price,

M. 0.80.

The work of Dr. Weinmann is an attempt at a historical, systematic, and critical exposition of the doctrine of the specific energies of the nervous system. He has divided his booklet into three parts, the first giving in general outlines the origin and history of the idea of the specific energies, the second a systematic critical statement of the principle, and the third an epistemological discussion of its scope and import. The author pretends to advance no new facts regarding the nature of the specific energies as such ; he believes, however, that they require explanation, being by their very nature a renunciation of explanation ; and finally, it is his opinion that the doctrine has merely a physiological interest, being entirely bereft of epistemological import. We may refer our readers who are not acquainted with German, and who wish to obtain a clear notion of what the specific energies mean, to the admirably clear exposition of Prof. Ewald Hering which was recently published in the *Religion of Science Library*.

In the second pamphlet Dr. Weinmann discusses certain epistemological problems in the light of a criticism of Kant's subjective realism. μ.

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## ERRATUM.

On page 322 of the April, 1896, *Monist*, line 10 from the bottom (article, Mach's *Stereoscopic Application of Röntgen's Rays*), "by the intermediation of photography" should read "without the intermediation of photography."

It was the object of the experiment proposed by Professor Mach, not to use photography, but to do away with photography. In the meantime, a stereoscopic picture of a human hand, with the bones, and with colored liquid injections in the blood-vessels, has, at the suggestion of Professor Mach, been taken by Professor Pfaunder of the University of Graz.